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## FIVE ATOMIC CENTERS IN USSR

According to information received from refugees from the USSR, there are five major atomic cities.

Atomgrad No 1 is located in the Caucasus, near the Azerbaydzhan SSR and Armenian SSR mountains. The first atomic bomb, which was similar to the US bombs, was produced here under the supervision of the scientist Zhdanov. The core of this bomb consisted of uranium 235 extracted from ore from the mountains

Atomgrad No 2 is located at the northeast side of Magnitogorsk. Since 1945, an area covering a radius of 100 kilometers has been vacated here. Previously, in place of this atomic city there was a factory which was supervised by the well-known nuclear scientist, Kapitsa, who had completed his studies and research in England. Seventy percent of this atomic city is now underground, below 100 meters of rock. Atomic bombs called "Yelekdronagan Agan" /Electronic Mines are constructed here.

Atomgrad No 3 is located in the Pamirs /Tadzhik SSR7 near Professor Zhdanov's former workshop. Professor Zhdanov is related to the deceased Andrei Zhdanov. He is a friend of Mikoyan and holds a high position in the party hierarchy. The following scientists work with Zhdanov at Atomgrad No 3: Professors Ioffe and Rokovskiy and German scientists Hertz and Debye possibly Doepel. In 1948, a platinum-filled possibly cased bomb was built here. However, since 1950, mass production of "Telekdronagan Agan" is taking place, based upon the invention of the above-mentioned German scientists.

Atomgrad No 4 and 5 are located at Usk Odisk possibly Ust Udinskiy in Irkutsk Oblast. The director of these two atomgrads is Professor Arakelyan, one of the inventors of the death ray. For this achievement Stalin presented Arakelyan with an airplane. In these two atomic cities experiments have been conducted, since the first of 1952 on Towards contains a live that the first of 1952 on Towards contains a live that the first of 1952 on Towards and the live that the live that the live to the first of 1952 on Towards and the live that the live th conducted, since the first of 1952, on remote control "Yelekdronagan Agan" possibly guided missiles and rockets called "Novaya Katusha."

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In 1946, at a banquet held at the Moscow Military Academy, Professor Zhdanov announced that the Soviet death ray resembled the gigantic radioactivity of an electric searchlight. The principle of the death ray is based on smashing the atom by cosmic rays and on the conversion of matter to energy.

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